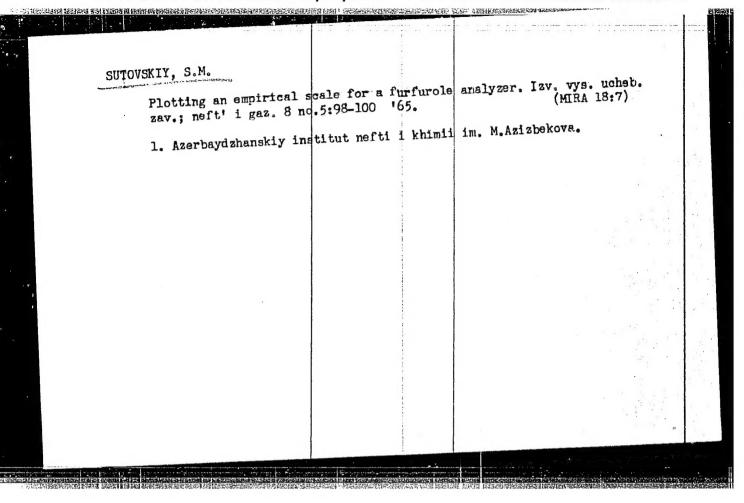
UTOVSKIY, S.M. Method for obtain tion. Zhur. nauch My_Je 163.	ning the electrographic	image and its applica- 8 no.3:199-201 (MIRA 16:6)	
1. Nauchno-issled khimavtomat ⁿ g. S	lovatel'skiy i proyektn Sumgait, Azerbaydzhansk (Xerography)	yy institut "Nefte- dy SSR.	
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Use of photoelectric Zav.lab. 29 no.12:14	112-1414	cess of electrolysis of a (MIRA 17) y irstitut po kompleksnoy a promyshlennosti.	1

	TINOV, V.I.; SUTO RUVINOV, E.S.; G CHUDAKOV, V.A.	ement of ch	lorine concentr	,	•	
	TSvet. met. 36 1. Nauchno-issle (for Martirosov,	dovetel iski	v i provektnyv	institut "Ne .na).		

SUTOVSKIY, S.M.	and approach to the	aelection of a m	ethod for controlli	ng
the quali-	tative parameters of v.; neft' i gaz 7 no	technological pr	oceases. Izv. vys. (MIRA 1	
1. Azerba	ydzhanskiy institut	nefti i khimi i in	. M. Azizbokova.	
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1	Some problems concer with measurement composition.3:101-104 '65.	Iditorono.		(MIKA	10:3)
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題	L 17535-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) IJP(c) WW/AT
	ACC NR: AP6006794 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/001/0012/0014
	AUTHOR: Kulagin, S. G.; Likhachev, V. M.; Markuzon, Ye. V.; Rabinovich, M. S.;
	Sutovskiy, V. M.
	ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskiy
	institut Akademii nauk SSSR)
	TITLE: States with inverse population in a pinched discharge
	SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu.
	Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 1, 1966, 12-14
	TOPIC TAGS: discharge plasma, plasma pinch, stimulated emission, laser R and D, gas
	lasen argon
	ABSTRACT: The authors show that states with a negative temperature exist in a
	prinched discharge plasma. This phenomenon is demonstrated by a pulse of stimulated
2.1	emission which coincides with the moment of Dile-up. An installation for generating
411	currents up to 15 Ka with a discharge period of 2-5 usec was used in the experiments. The quartz discharge tube was 100 cm long and 2.5 cm in diameter. Annular
7	ments. The quartz discharge tube was 100 cm long and 2.5 cm in diameter.
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	nator was made tion for the m	up of two	spherica	l diele	ctric min	prors. 1	he coeffi	cients of	reflec-	
	pacitance of 0									
	source. The w	orking gas	was spec	trally	pure argo	on at a p	ressure o	f 10 ⁻² mm	Hg. A	
	curve is given	showing t	he intens	ity of	stimulate	ed emissi	on as a f	unction o	of pres-	
	sure. Emission from 9.10 ⁻³ -3.									
	pinch discharge									
	responds to the	e maximum	intensity	. The	photoeled	stric met	hod was u	sed for r	econding	
	the emission p	ulse. Emi	ssion lag	s 0.2 μ	sec behir	nd the cu	rrent and	lasts fo	r 0.2	**
7	the emission pupusec. Emission	ulse. Emi n power at	ssion lag	gs 0.2 µ .mum is	sec behir 20-25 kw	nd the cu	rrent and ations sh	lasts for	or 0.2 the emis-	
7	the emission pusec. Emission sion pulse corrections thank	ulse. Emi n power at responds a correspond	ssion lag the maxi pproximat ing membe	s 0.2 p mum is ely wit er AN SS	sec behir 20-25 kw. h the tin SR A. M.	nd the cu Calcul ne of dis Prokhoro	rrent and ations sh charge co v for int	lasts for ow that to mpression terest in	or 0.2 the emis- the work	
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L 07825-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EFA ACC NR: AP6034216 AUTHOR: <u>Kulagin, S. G.;</u> Likha	SOURCE CODE	
ORG: none TITLE: Pulsed argon laser at 75 SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy sp	high-density currents	and low pressures 4, 1966, 534-535
TOPIC TAGS: gas laser, argon ABSTRACT: Oscillation of a pu	laser, high intensity	laser, pulsed laser y currents (up to ~15-20 kamp/cm)
and low pressures (10 2-10 x 1) heavy current pulsed discharge in (internal) diameter. The tand 10 mm in diameter. The or quartz plane-parallel plates so The cavity consisted of two sp placed 1500 mm from each other tric coated (reflectivities we from condensers with capacities and proper was capable of general	was achieved in quart ubular electrodes, made itput of the gas-discha- situated 150 mm from the cherical mirrors with a c. One mirror was silvere 90 and 30%, respec- es of 0.01, 0.1, 0.4, rating 1—15 kamp puls	z tubes 1000 mm long and 10 mm le of tantalum, were 50 mm long rge chamber was directed through le electrodes at Brewster angles. 300-mm radius of curvature, ver coated and the other dielectively). The energy was supplied and 2.6 µF at 10—25 kv. The les for 1—5-usec discharge periods.
out in spectrally pure argon Card 1/2	in the pressure range UDC: 621.	

ACC NR: AP7004942 AUTHOR: Likhachev, V. M.; Rabinovice ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Leinstitut Akademii nauk SSSR) TITLE: Feasibility of investigating stimulated emission SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental noy Prilozheniye, v. 5, no. 2, 1967, 55. TOPIC TAGS: stimulated emission, plaser effect, by temperature plane. ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of where the existence of negative-tem strong-current pinch discharge was the use of this phenomenon to invest was done by measuring (with a Rogow stimulated-emission pulse and the continuation. The discharge current reached density at the instant of cumulatic pulse was observed by mounting condischarge tube. The working gas were stimulated to the continuation of the continuation of the continuation. The discharge current reached density at the instant of cumulation pulse was observed by mounting condischarge tube. The working gas were continuation of the continuati	teoreticheskoy fiz teoreticheskoy fiz for a pinch discharge teoreticheskoy fiz for a diagnostics, de plana dia	iki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. ischarge plasma, plasma pinch, ma ZhETF v. 3, 12, 1966), high-temperature plasma of a is article the authors report in of a pinch discharge. This correlation between the instant of discharge cumula- sec duration, and the current a/cm². The stimulated-emission	
discharge tube. The working gas w	UDC: none		

CC NR: AP700491	12	:			lation	
urthermore, gen- ion, but also a ischarge cumula aximum. Genera apacitor, 0.4 µ	s the plasma tion. Howeve tion takes pl F, charged to ion depend st r action can	front moves duer, the emission lace only at so high voltages trongly on the serve as an acceptance.	ring the stag on maximum coinfficiently la sup to 45 kv) discharge condditional mean	nt of current cu nt of maximum pi e immediately pr ncides with the arge currents (le The character ditions, so that as of plasma diagover the emission	current arge discharge ristics of the t an investige gnostics. It	
tion of the lase is further hoped used to determine coherent ion or effects. Orig.	e the plasma electron scat art. has: 2	parameters di ttering, by li figures.	rectly at the near plasma in	instant of gene mteraction, and	by similar [02]	
tion of the lase is further hoped used to determine coherent ion or effects. Orig.	e the plasma electron scat art. has: 2	parameters di ttering, by li figures.	rectly at the near plasma in	instant or gene nteraction, and	by similar [02]	
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tion of the lase	e the plasma electron scat art. has: 2	parameters di ttering, by li figures.	rectly at the near plasma in	instant or gene nteraction, and	by similar [02]	

.cc NR1 AR6035415	. SOURCE CODE:	UR/0137/66/000/009/G018/G018
AUTHOR: Sear, M. M.; Papp, M. Kh	Sutt, A. A.	
PITLE: Thin-wall channels of a l	inear induction pump f	or liquid aluminum
course. Rof zh. Metallurgiya. A	bs. 9G126	
REF. SOURCE: Sb. nauchno-tekhn.	statey. Ni elektrote	khn. in-t (Tallin), vyp. 1,
1065 180-182		1 1
TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal pump, of ceramic coating		I I I
manushave have asce	rtained experimentally factory endurance again	that certain nonmetallic and st liquid aluminum. Among MgO), borides (CrB, AlB),
these are graphite, calles, 1122 nitrides (AIN, CrN), and carbide	s ³ (SiC, B ₁ C). A thin- coated on the inside	by a thin layer of ceramic, de-
veloped at the NISETI Institute, liquid aluminum. Compared with energy coefficients are obtained gap between the stator lamination	thick-wall channels (1	0.0 mm and more, higher par
gap between the stator lamination abstract]	on stacks. (From this 2	
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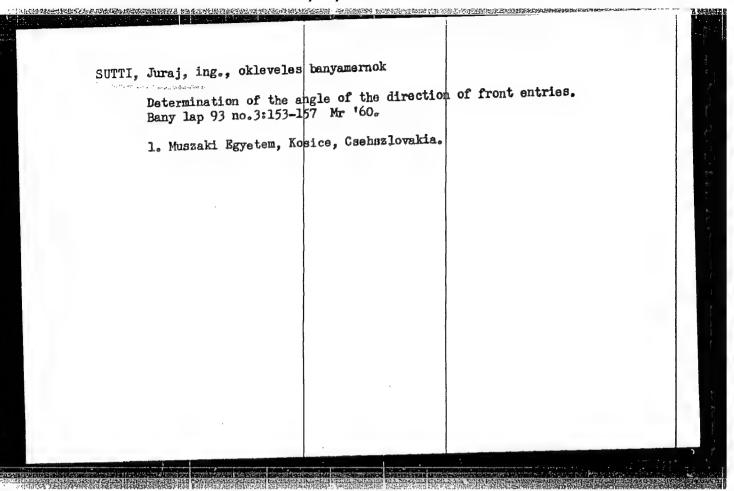
I, 12040-66 EWT (d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWP(b) ACC NRI AT5028831 UR/2807/64/000/214/0123/0130 SOURCE CODE: EWA(h)/ETC(m) IJP(c) JD/WW/WB/EN/DJ/WH 44 55 AUTHOR: Saar AH. 5 H.; Teearu NV:DA.; Papp. H. Kh.; Sutt. A. A. ORG: Polytechnic Institute, Tallinn (Politekhnicheskiy institut) TITLE: Test of the thin walled channel of an induction pump for pump ing liquid aluminum 44.53 Tallinn. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy. Seriya A. no. 214 1964. Issledovaniye i proyektirovaniye elektromagnitnykh sredstv peremeshcheniya zhidkikh metallov; sbornik trudov, no. 2, 123-130 TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal pump, aluminum, ceramic coating, electromagnetic pump ABSTRACT: The thin walled (1-3 mm) channel, stamped out of heat resistant sheet steel, was coated with a layer of ceramic material 100 pthick (consisting of refractory oxides and carbides) to protect it from attack by the liquid aluminum. The temperature of the channel during the experiment was 750-850°C, the pressure developed by the pump was 0.017 kg/cm². The aluminum noved through the channel at 1.5 cm/sec. After the test, no signs of corrosion were observed inside the channel. A close study of the ceramic material and base metal of the channel UDC: 621.318.38 Card 1/2

showed that duction pump	1 les impro	ve the	perform	plete erami	ly suite coate	table, for used thin waluction pump	se in in- led chan- s. Orig
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Uncl.	

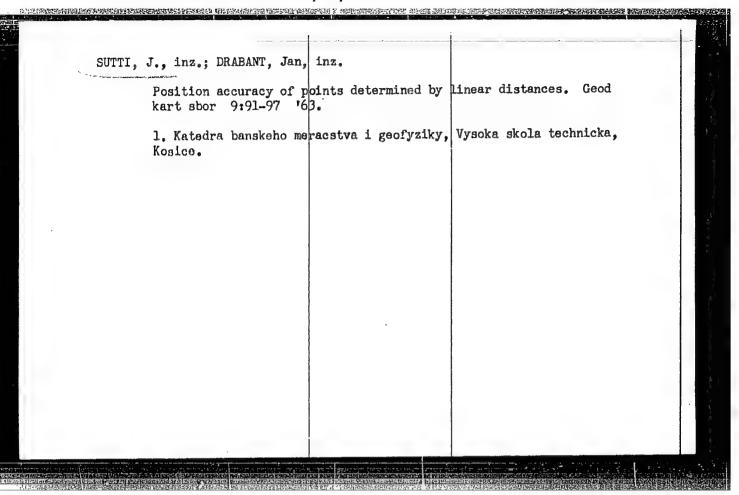
SUTTA	CZECHOSLOV	KIV / Diseases	of Farm Animals. C	eneral Problems.	R-1
	Abs Jour	: Ref Zhur - Bi	ol., No 17, 1958, N	78890	
	Author Inst Title	: Sutto, J : Not given : Barbiturates	as Narcotics in La	rge Domestic Animals.	
	Orig Pub	; Veterin. case	p., 1957, 6, No. 6	, 503-511.	
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	SUTTI, J.						
	Accuracy of No. 3, Mer 1	direction tran 957, Praha, Ca	nsfers by means zechoslovakia)	of diagram	s. p. 78. (I	Rudy, Vol. 5	
SO:	Monthly List	of East Europe	ean Accessions	(EEAL) LC,	Vol. 6, No. 8	3, Aug 1957.	Uncl.
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<u></u>	Evaluation of the precision achieved measurements. Rudy 10 no.2:47-51 F	by a small number of 62.	
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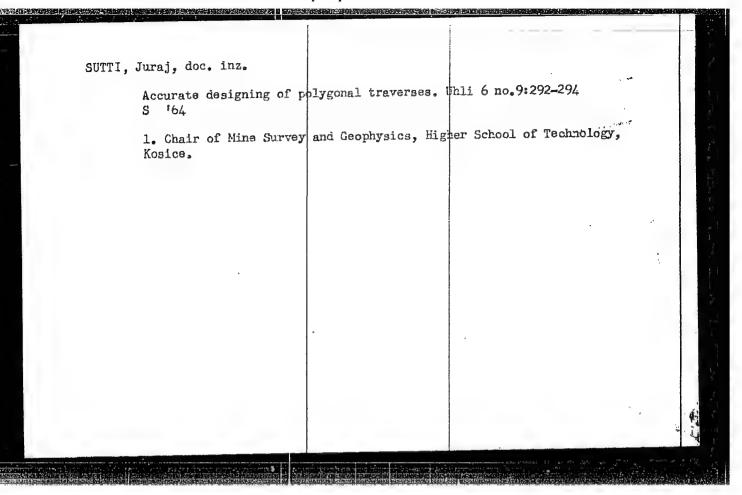


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	l. Katedra banskeho meracstva a geofyziky, Vysoka skola technicka, Kosice.

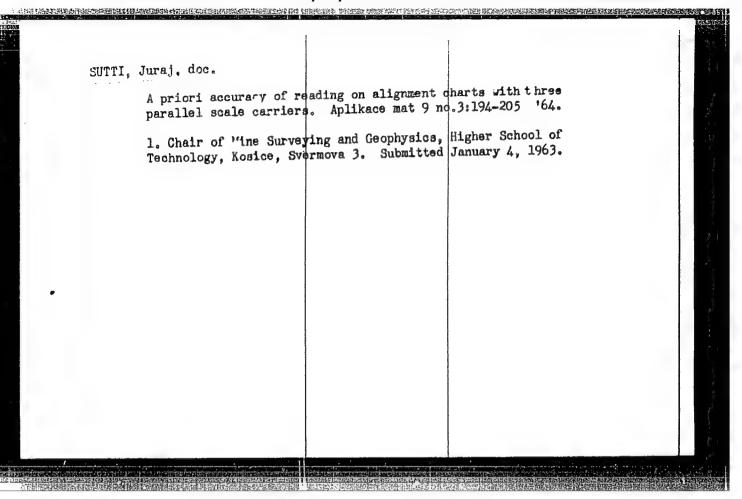
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SÜTTI, J., En	gineering Profes	sor (Dozent Ing.).		
Reside	s Košice.			
Berlin 262-26	vermessungstec	hnik, Vol XI, No 7,	JUL 1963, pp	
"Alter	nate Error in Le	ength Measurements.'	1	
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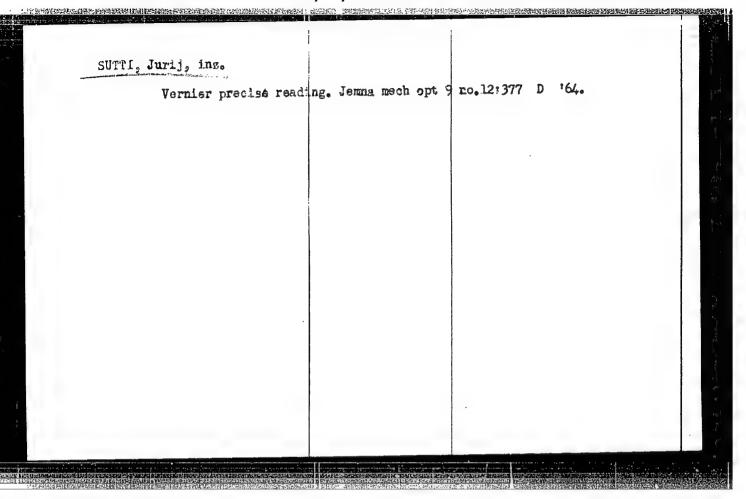
SUTTI		
	Position accuracy of points in connection measurement. Shor VST Kosice 1:149-164 '64.	
	1. Chair of Mine Surveying and Geophysics of the Higher School of Technology, Kosice. Submitted March 24, 1963.	

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015658	cz/c030/6l _t /0c0/01	2/03(1/0311
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SOURCE: Jemna mechnika a c	ptiks, no. 12, 1964, 377	
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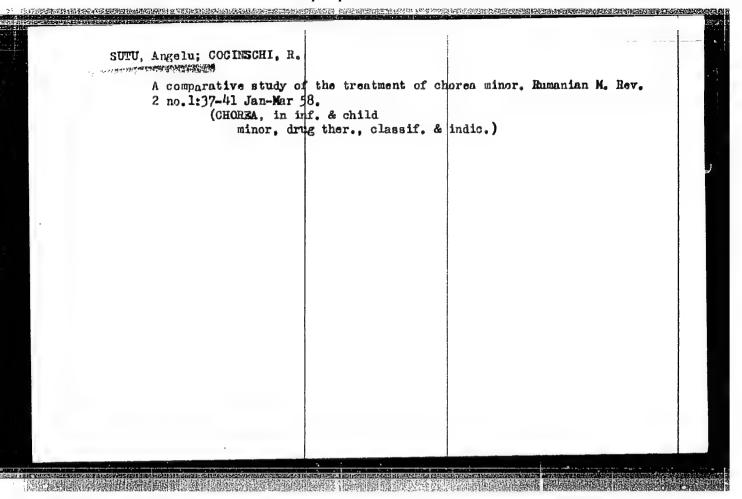


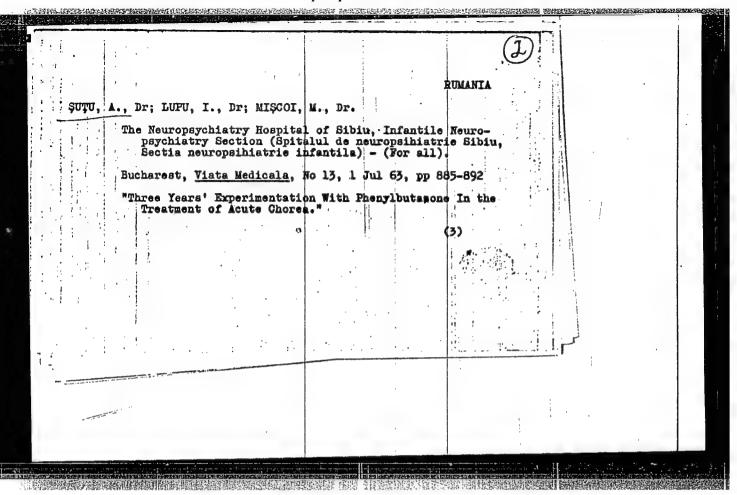
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AUTHOR: Sutti,	Juraj-Shitti, Y.	(Docent; Engineer)		45
		ice (Vysoka skola to	chnicka)	
TITLE: Volume de	etermination by me	ans of plotting of	points from stereopa	nirs
SOURCE: Geodetic	ky i kartografich	y obzor, no. 8, 196	, 197 –19 9	
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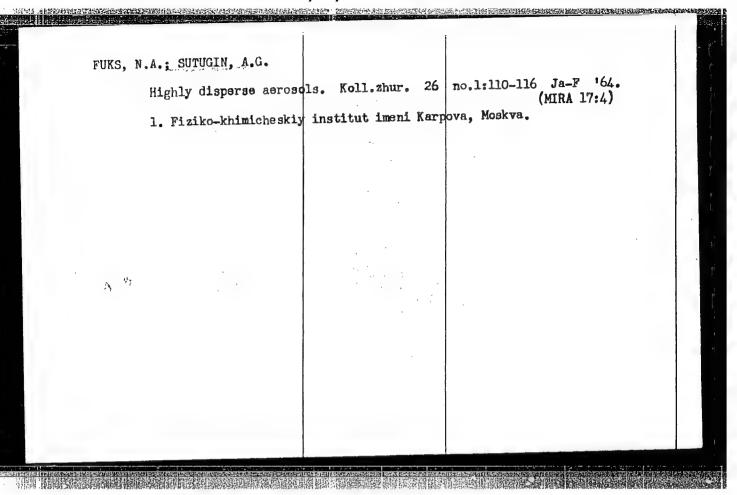
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FUKS, I		IGIN, A.G.			111		
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	Freparation of reproduparticle radii from 30 S	cible monodisperse as to 300 A. Koll. zhur	rosols with mean 27 no.5:785-787 (MIRA 18:10)	
	l. Fiziko-khimicheski;	y institut imeni Karpo	va, Moskva.	
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FUKS, I	.A.; SUTUGIN, A.G.		
	Droplet size distribution in by the method of condensed mu 493 J1-Ag 163.	dibutyl phthalate mists obtained uclei. Koll zhur. 25 no.4:487- (MIRA 17:2	
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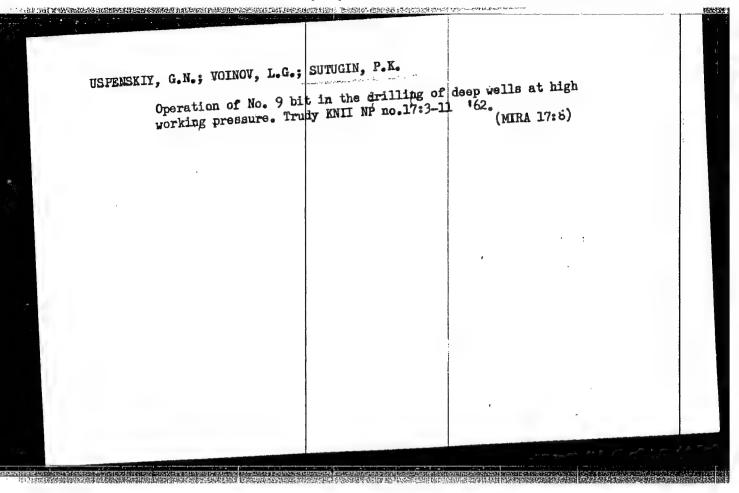
September 1884 Septem	L 5036-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/FP(/w)-2/T/FT2/	
	L 5036-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EP (w)-2/T/ETC(m) DS/WW/JAJ ACCESSION NR: AP5024024 UR/0069/65/027/005/0785/0787 3 4 AUTHOR: Sutugin, A. G.	
	TITLE: Preparation of reproducible monodisperse acrosols with average particle	
	SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 5, 1965, 785-787 TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, chemical dispersion, nucleation, condensation nucleus	
	ABSTRACT: The preparation of monodisperse uncharged aerosols of dioctyl sebacate by means of the nucleation method and a KUST instrument is described. A monodisperse sodium chloride aerosol provided the condensation nuclei. The average were determined by the diffusion method. In most cases, the calculated concentration of this aerosol corresponded to a concentration of nuclei of 2 x 10 ⁷ cm ⁻³ . Theoretical and experimental curves of the diffusional settling of the aerosol were plotted. After the aerosol with an average particle radius of 100 A was efficient did not change, i.e., the evaporation rate of the particles was fairly Card 1/2	
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low. The reproducibility of the reproducibility of the concentrate did not change after 24 hours. A. Fuks for assistance render and an assistance render assistance render assistance.	ation of nuclei and urs. "The author ex red in this work."	presses his thanks to Prof Orig. art. has: 2 figures	
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SUTUGIN, GS. AID P - 5504 : USSR/Aeronautics - maintenance Subject Pub. 135 - 21/26 Card 1/1 : Sutugin, G. S., Eng.-Col., cand. of tech. sci., and Korniyenko, A., G., Eng.-Lt. Col. Authors To standardize aircraft connectors and assembly Title junctions. Periodical: Vest. vozd. flota, 3, 76-77, Mr 1957 The authors suggest that in the interest of a more rational servicing of various types of aircraft on the airdromes, the standardization of various aircraft connectors of hydraulic and electric systems, of nipple doints for filling the processing contraction of the connectors of hydraulic and electric systems. Abstract joints for filling the pressurized cabins with air, etc., should be carried out. Institution: None Submitted : No date

BEIYANIN, Petr Nikolayevich, inzh.; CHERNENKO, Zhan Sergeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SUTUGIN, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BALASHOV, V.S., inzh., red.; CRICORASH, K.I., red.	
[Aircraft filters and cleaners for hydraulic systems] Aviatsion- nye fil'try i ochistiteli gidravlicheskikh shinostroenie, 1964. 293 p. (MIRA 17:4)	

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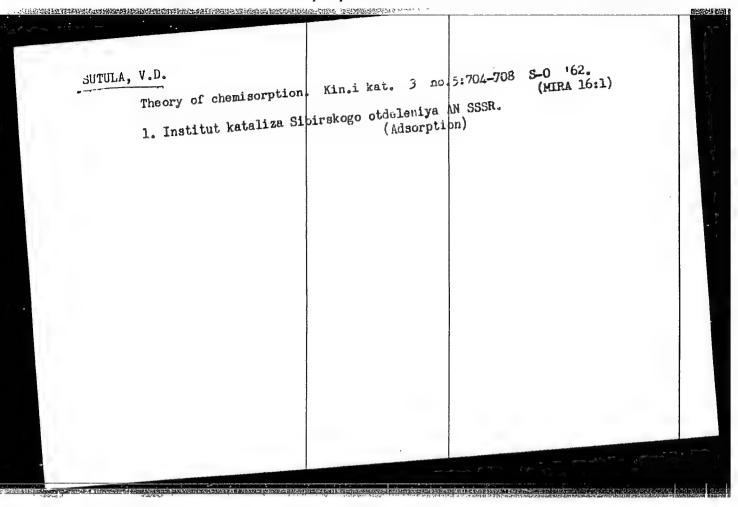


s/\$20/60/133/01/21/070 BO14/B011 Sutula, V. D. Relative Causality in the Non-local Field Theory AUTHOR: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 1, pp. 77-80 TITLE: TEXT: As is well known, the generalization of the common field theory is PERIODICAL: the non-local field theory. Attempts made to subject this theory to the requirements of relativistic invariance, macrocausality, and unitariness, are confronted with considerable difficulties in the perturbation theory. Here, the author investigates the macrocausality of a model of the field theory that had already been studied in Ref. 1. This model is not unitary.

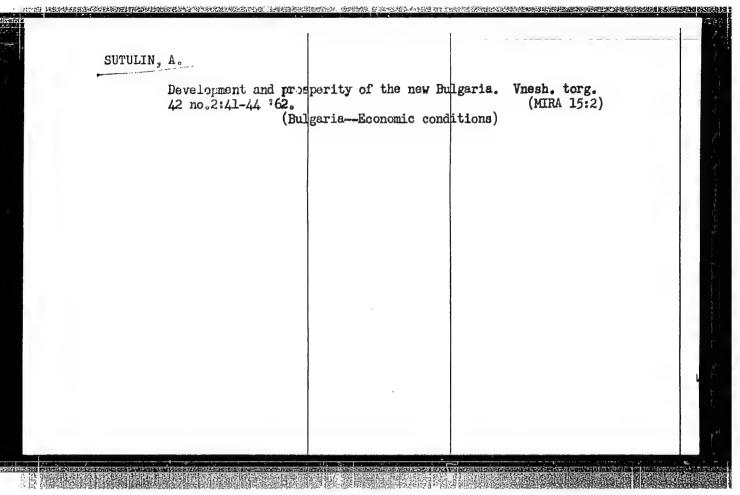
It is, however, likely for unitariness to be achieved by the addition of some terms to the Lagrangian. These terms contain closed cycles (retarded some terms to the magrangian. These terms of the shown that this modifications which vanish in the local range. It is shown that this modification of the shown that the shown the shown the shown that the shown that the shown that the shown the shown that the shown that the shown that the shown that the shown the sh tion of the Lagrangian does not impair results. The author first investigates the requirement of causality that the terms containing the frequencies of both signs drop with sufficient rapidity on the propagation of a wave packet. Next, the investigation is extended to the scattering of a neutral Card 1/2

SUTULA,	Dispersion relations 140 no.1:100-102	in nonlocal field to '61. Sibirskogo otdeleni yubovym (Field theory	ya AN SSSR.	AN SSSR (MIRA 14:9) Predstavleno	
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Dissertation: "Conditions of Generati Phys-Math Sci, Khar'kov State U, Khar' Jul 54.	on of Inter kov, 1954.	mitient Gene Referativny	eration in Magnetro yy ZhurnalFizika,	ns." Cand Moscow,
30: SUM No. 350, 25 Jan 1955				

SOV/58-59-8-18527 Translated from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 8, p 213 (USSR) Sutulin, V.F. AUTHOR: Intermittent Generation in Split-Anode Magnetrons Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk un-t, 1958, 98, Tr. Fiz. otd. fiz.-matem. fak., TITLE: PERIODICAL: Vol 7, pp 335-347 The article investigates the conditions under which intermittent generation arises in split-anode magnetrons operating under conditions of static negative resistance. Contrary to the wide-spread belief that ABSTRACT: intermittent generation in a split-anode magnetron is due to the gaseous state of the tube, the author comes to the conclusion that the conditions for the rise of intermittent generation in split-anode magnetrons do not depend on a vacuum or the presence of tungsten vapors in the tube, but rather are determined by a dynamic volt-ampere characteristic, the course of which depends on the performance of the magnetron's generator and the quality factor of its oscillator circuit. Dynamic vol ampere characteristics are described for the cases of a good-quality and a poor-quality factor of the circuit. In the latter case a hysteresis loop Card 1/3

SOV/58-59-8-18527

Intermittent Generation in Split-Anode Magnetrons

is present in the dynamic volt-ampere characteristic, permitting one to obtain, in the case of certain values of the resistance r which is switched into the anode circuit, intermittent generation by the magnetron's generator. This intermittent generation is accompanied by relaxation oscillations in the circuit of the blocking capacitor and resistance r. A differential equation of the relaxation oscillations is worked out, and a criterion is formulated for obtaining intermittent generation. It is shown that for every value of the voltage of the source which is charging the anode, it is possible to change the magnetron over to conditions of intermittent generation, increasing the resistance r in a corresponding manner. A theoretical determination is made of the period of the relaxation oscillations. The study of the intermittent generation of split-anode magnetrons was carried out on two-segment and four-segment magnetrons with anode diameters of 5.10 mm and having diverse ratios of cathode diameter to anode diameter ($0 = d/d_a = 0.015$, 0.06, 0.25, 0.30, 0.40 and 0.60). The dynamic volt-ampere characteristics of these magnetrons were studied. The theoretically determined period of intermittent generation proved to be somewhat smaller than the experimentally measured period. Stable relaxation oscillations were obtained which had a frequency of up to 10 Mc. When these oscillations had a frequency of 1 Mc, their amplitude amounted to 20 to 25% of the anode voltage Ua, and at a frequency of 10 Mc to no less than 5% Card 2/3

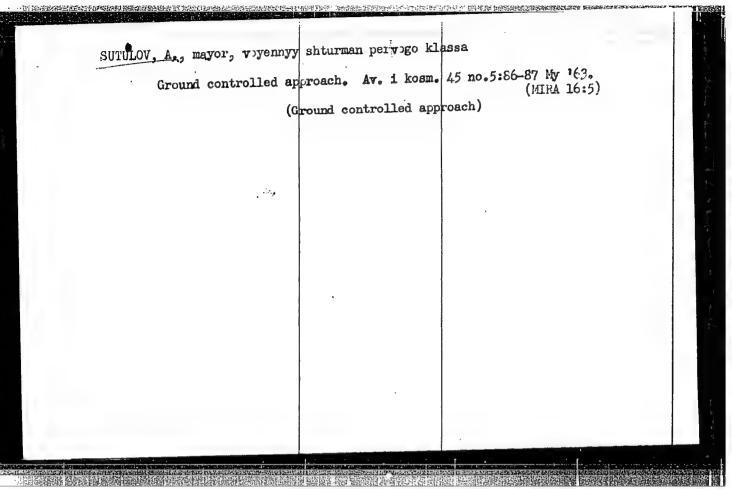
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Intermittent Generation in Split-Anode	Magnetrons	
of Ua. It was found that magnetrons we generation in a wide range of variation is explained by the fact that a magnetic citation of oscillations in a wide range a decrease in filament current increase. The bibliography contains 10 titles.	of the magnetic field H on with a thick cathode p e of variation of H/H _{cr} . s the frequency of the in	orovides a smooth ex- It is also shown that
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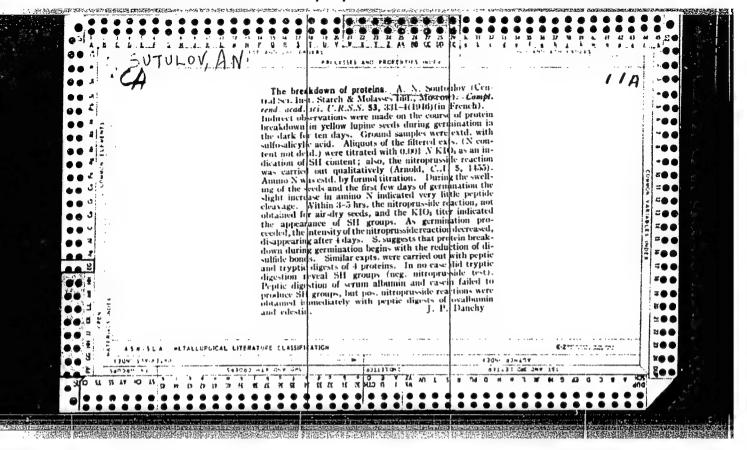
SOV/58-59-8-18528 Translated from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr \$, p 214 (USSR) Sutulin. V.F. AUTHOR: The Phenomenon of Intermittent Generation in a Multicavity Magnetron TITLE: With a 3 cm Band at Low Anode Voltages Uch. Zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1958, 98, Tr. Fiz. otd. fiz.-matem. fak., PERIODICAL: Vol 7, pp 349-354 In the course of the author's preceding study (abstract 18527), an ABSTRACT: experimental investigation was made of intermittent generation in multiresonator magnetrons. The models studied included laboratory magnetrons with a 3 cm band, containing 4, 8, 12 and 14 resonators and having a tungsten cathode and anodes with a diameter of 3.0 and 4.8 mm, as well as a factory magnetron of the "725-A" type. The laboratory magnetrons were prepared in glass flasks and evacuated down to a vacuum of 10⁻⁶ mm Hg. The following characteristics attending the induction of intermittent generation in multiresonator magnetrons were established as a result of the experiment. Intermittent generation is obtained at low anode voltages Ua (800-1,300 v). Card 1/2

The Phenomenon of Intermittent Generation in a Multicavity Magnetron With a 3 cm Band at Low Anode Voltages

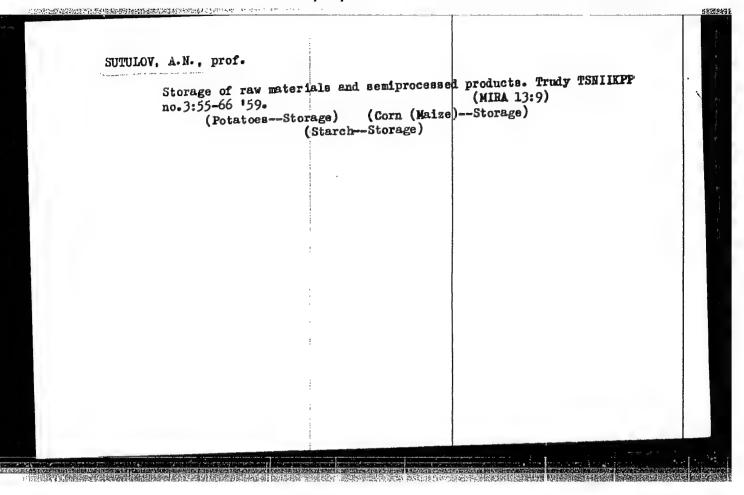
At a given value of U_a the regions of the excitation of intermittent generation are very narrow in relation to the variation of the magnetic field H, and the intermittent oscillations themselves arise at H $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$ 1.6 H_{CP}. In magnetrons without straps the voltamper characteristics have binary hysteresis loops, causing the presence of two forms of relaxation oscillations, which are explained by the skip in the forms of the high-frequency oscillations. Introducing bilateral straps eliminates the binarity of the hysteresis loop and permits one to get rid of the binarity of the relaxation oscillations. Experiments conducted on a magnetron with a removable cathode showed that intermittent generation arises only in multiresonator magnetrons with a sufficiently thin cathode ($6 = d / d_a < 0.2$). The amplitude of the relaxation oscillations increases with a decrease in the number of slots. It proved possible to obtain relaxation oscillations with a frequency of up to 1.5 Mc. (Khar'kovsk, un-t SSSR).

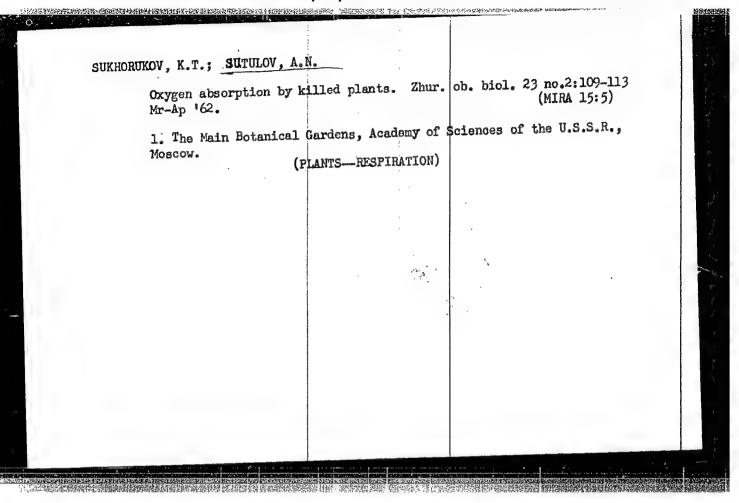
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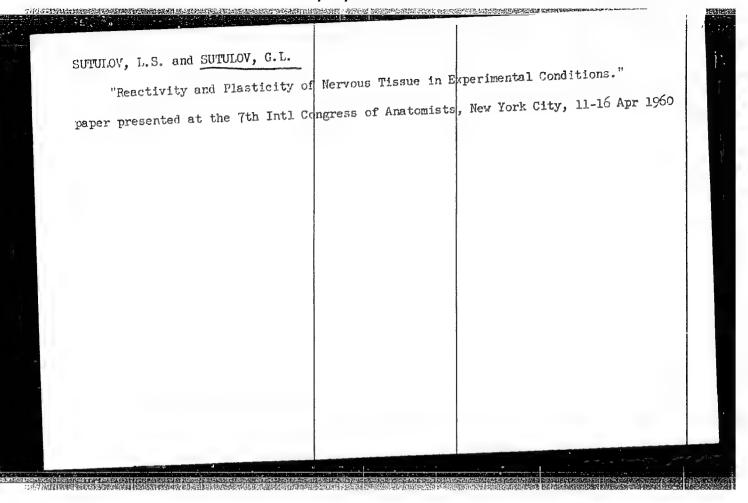


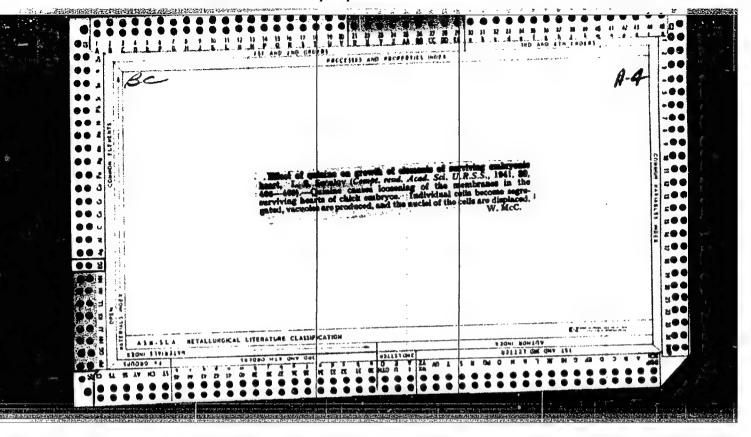
USSIR/Chemistry - Potatoes, 011 of Feb 1948	
Chemistry - Vitamin, 56	
"A New Property of Potato Oil," Prof A. H. Sutulov,	
"Priroda" Vol XXVII, No 2	
W. Kroner and W. Volksen have succeeded in isolating lincleic and linclenic acids from potato oil. (Naturwiss, 1942). These acids are indispensable (Naturwiss, 1942) activity of pyridoxine (vitafor maximum biological activity of pyridoxine (vitafor maximum biological activity of pyridoxine)	
for maximum biological activity of the sized in human min B ₆). Since they cannot be synthesized in human organism potato has a food value not previously recognized.	
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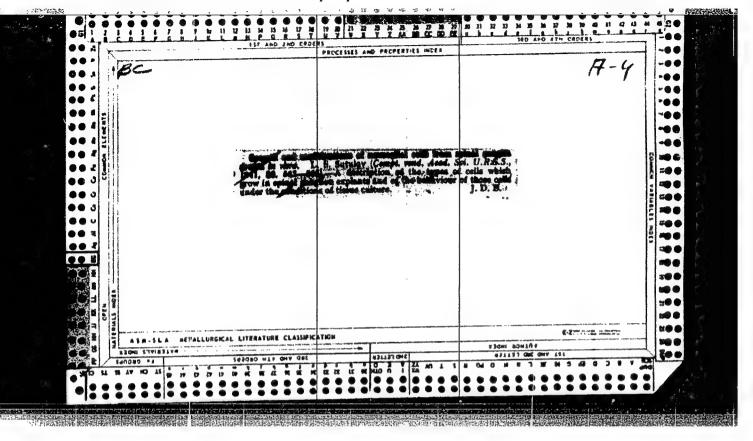


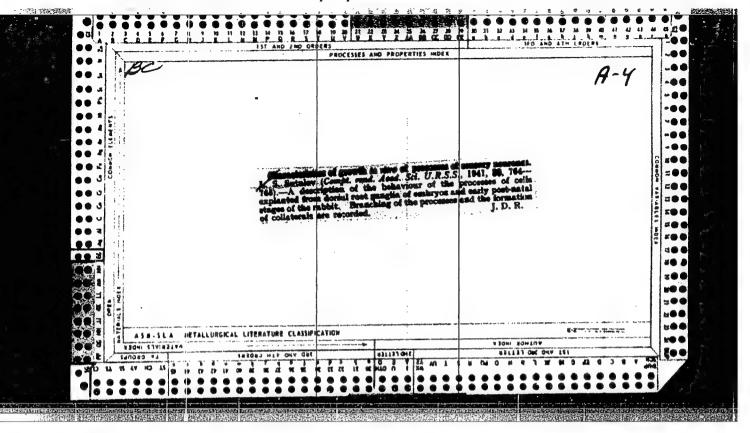


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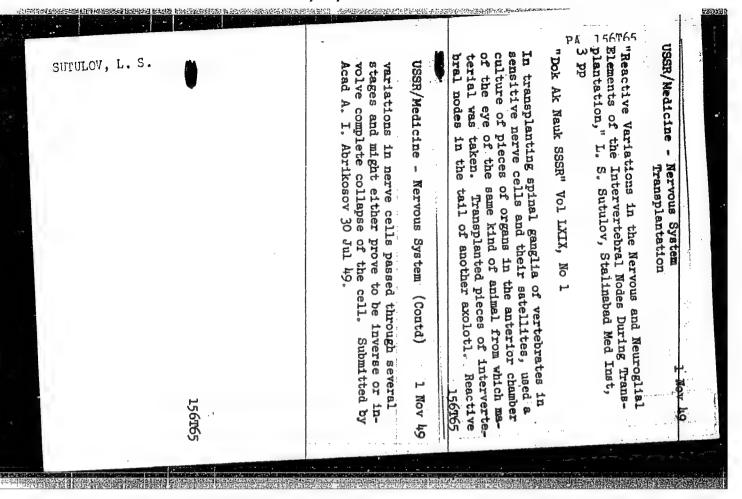








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USSR/ Medicine - wounds Skin, Regeneration

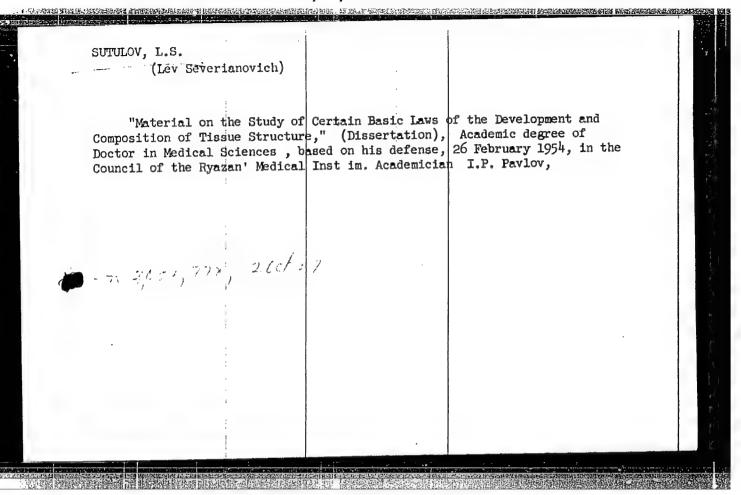
"Rate of Epithelization in Skin Wounds Under Conditions Occurring in the Lowlands and High "countain Regions," L. G. Granov, O. T. Utkins, L. S. Sutulov, Stalinabad Med Inst, 22 pp

"Blok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIX, No 2

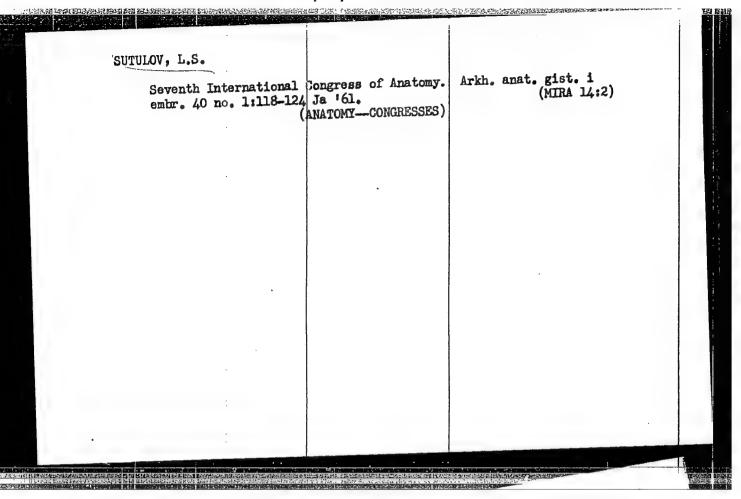
Similar skin wounds open, without suture, and closed by suture, were made in 30 dogs at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass, Tackhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) at 3,560 meters above sea level (Ansob Pass

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Section in the state of the section SOY/20-121-4-45/54 Sutulov, Yu. L. The Innervation of the Ependymal Membrane of Encephalon AUTHOR: Ventricles in Man (Innervatsiya ependimal'noy obolochki zheludochkov golovnogo mozga cheloveka) TITLE: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 4, pp. 738-741 The author gives a survey of publications dealing with the same PERIODICAL: (USSR) subject (Refs | -15). Since the ependyma covers the inner surface of the brain the problem of its innervation is of great ABSTRACT: importance; it has, however, up to now not been possible to importance; it has, nowever, up to how hot been possible. Sind an answer to this question. Nerve fibers of the cerebral ependyma are described (Refs 13, 15-20) as well as nerve cells ependyma are described (Refs 13, 15-20) as well as nerve cells in the ependyma of the spinal cord (Refs 13, 16, 21, 22). The author investigated the ependyma of 26 persons who died from author investigated the ependyma of 20 persons who died from different diseases; he furthermore investigated 6 healthy persons, for comparison he used persons, for comparison he used the structure of the ependyma some characteristic features of the structure of the ependyma at different places. In some cases the cells of the ependyma have lashes and basal appendages. At first glance the impression is gained that there are not many nerve elements in the ependyma. Card 1/4

The Innervation of the Ependymal Membrane of Encephalon Ventricles in Man

Only detailed investigations and the application of plane film preparations (ploskostnyye plenochnyye preparaty Pl.) convinced the author that this is not the case. It is true, however, that no nerve cells were found as they were described by other authors who had proved them in the ependyma of lower vertebrates and some mammals. Nerve fibers have not the same length and thickness; they are situated on different levels and do not on all places occur in equal amount. The author divides them into 3 groups: 1) Fibers with a large number of beadlelike swellings which enter the ependyma from the below situated cerebral tissue (Figs 1-4). 2) Immediately below the epithelium of the ependyma in the mass of the subepithelial layer thicker nerve fibers become visible (Fig 3). They may also have beadlelike swellings and can be traced very far. On some points they form bundles and grow into the ependyma from the soft cerebral meninges. 3) The bundles of nerve endings entering the ependyma from the lower situated cerebral tissue are rather thick; they take a certain way in the ependyma in order to leave it again. In contrast to group 2) they remain unramified. They occur in particularly large numbers in the roof ependyma of the central

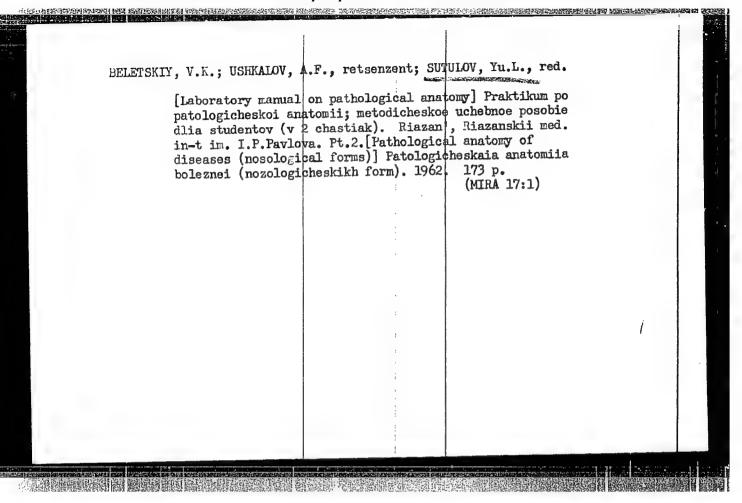
Card 2/4

SOV/20-121-4-45/54 The Innervation of the Ependymal Membrane of Encephalon Ventricles in Man part of the side ventricle and on other points. It was already several times presumed that the ependyma takes part in reception (Refs 13, 15, 16, 18). For this purpose the observed nerves and endings of the groups 1) and 2) may be used. There is no relation between group 3) and the innervation of the ventricle ependyme:; it probably implies only dommissures and conducting ducts. It may be assumed that the mentioned endings take part in the registration of the amount and composition of the cerebro-spinal liquid as well as in the control of their formation and resorption. There are 4 figures and 22 references, 8 of which are Soviet. ASSOCIATION: Ryazenskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I. P. Pavlova (Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov, Ryazan' PRESENTED: February 5, 1958, by K. M. Bykov, Member, Academy of Sciences, SUBMITTED: February 3, 1958 Card 3/4

AUTHOR:	Sutulov, Yu I.	SOV/20-121-5-41/50
TITLE:	Reactive Growth of Tissue Eleme (Reaktivnyye razrastaniya tkane obolochki)	
PERIODICAL:	Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 195 (USSR)	8, Vol. 121, Nr 5, pp. 9 ¹ 6-9
ABSTRACT:	The inner surface of the human and even with young healthy per epithelial cells (Refs 1-4). Wi protuberances, and deepenings a which covers the cerebral ventr differently thick on various po have been studied on many occas beings they appear at an age of other changes of the ependyma a to describe the growth mentione a pathological state. The mater of 6 practically healthy person who suffered from a chronic model.	sons and covered all along by th progressing age uneveness ppear on the ependymal membra icles. The ependyma becomes ints. The said protuberances ions (Refs 4-10). With human about 40 to 50 years. Also cour. The present paper is d in the title at a normal and in the title at a normal and in the said bodies and from 14 bodies of person
		persons are growth of the ma-

SOY/20-121-5-41/50 Reactive Growth of Tissue Elements of the Ependymal Membrane ganglionic tissue (Fig 1). The structure of the ependyma at dropsy depends on the duration of the pathological process. A number of data indicate, that peculiar compensating regenerative processes occur on the inner ventricular cerebral surfacetogether with the formation of organo-specific structures (Ref 14). Considerable changes in the nerve apparatus during the inher cerebral dropsy demonstrate the altered reception under condition of an increased pressure within the ventricles, and prove once more the role of the ependyma as an organ which participates in the registration and regulation of the amount and of the composition of the cerebro-spinal liquid There are 4 figures and 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet. Ryazanskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I. P. Pavlova (Institute ASSOCIATION: of Medicine imeni I. P. Pavlov, Ryazan') PRESENTED: February 5, 1958, by K. M. Bykov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR SUBMITTED: January 29, 1958 Card 2/2

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intr combbel reception." Ryszen!, 1959. 26 pp (Ryszen! Med Inst in
Acad F.P. Pavlov. Chair of Pathological Amatomy). 200 copies
(FI 40-59, 106)
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E193/E435

AUTHORS:

Butomo, D.G., Zedin, N.I. and Suturin, G.I.

TITLE:

Development of a method of production of thin chromium

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bronze (alloy 5p X (BrKh)) sheet with a finely-

crystalline structure

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no.10, 1961, 69-76

TEXT: Up till the middle of 1960, heat treated chromium bronze sheet was produced by a method entailing a solution treatment at 980 to 1000°C, work-hardening by cold-rolling and ageing at 450°C. Some batches of material produced in this manner were found to have a coarsely-granular structure which caused frequent intercrystalline cracking during the subsequent forming operations. Hence the present investigation whose object was to determine the effect of various factors on the grain-size of chromium bronze sheet, treated to possess hardness not lower than 120 kg/mm². Three grades of chromium bronze, containing 0.54, 0.66 and 0.79% Cr, were used in the experiments which consisted in measuring hardness (at room temperature and at 600°C), grain-size, electrical conductivity and oxidation resistance of specimens quenched from 800, 850, 900, 950 and 1000°C, deformed by cold-rolling to 40 50.

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Development of a method ...

60 and 70% reduction in thickness, and aged at 300, 400, 450 and 500°C. The results obtained can be summarized as follows: 1) The grain-size of thermally and mechanically treated chromium bronze depends on its chromium content. Grain growth in alloys containing 0.5 and 0.65% Cr, begins at 850 and 900°C respectively, whereas an alloy with 0.8% Cr retains its finely crystalline structure even at 950°C. 2) The quantity of chromium retained in solid solution was approximately 0.2% irrespective of whether the solution treatment was carried out at 1000, 950 or 900°C. 3) For practical purposes, a separate solution treatment can be replaced by rapid cooling after hot-rolling without a significant decrease in the quantity of chromium retained in solid solution. This method was used in a large scale trial in which 3 tons of 4 to 5 mm thick sheet was produced. The last hot-rolling operation was finished at 850 to 880°C after which the alloy was quenched from this temperature, 0.2 to 0.24% Cr being retained in solid solution. After cold-rolling (67 to 73% reduction in thickness) and ageing, the metal had the following properties: Card 2/4

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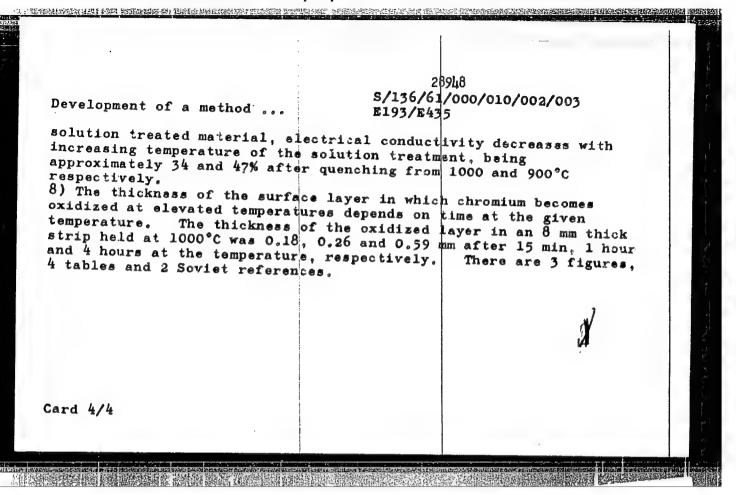
Development of a method ...

UTS - 45 to 49 kg/mm²; Brinell hardness - 120 to 148 kg/mm²; elongation - 14 to 17%; electrical conductivity - 65 to 71% of the electrical conductivity of copper. 4) Maximum hardness is attained by quenching from 1000°C and ageing at a temperature (400 to 450°C) depending on the preliminary cold deformation and duration of ageing. 5) The higher the degree of deformation after the solution treatment, the higher is the hardness after ageing; at the same time, a high degree of deformation brings about a decrease in the recrystallization (softening) temperature. 6) UTS of chromium bronze at high (600°C) temperatures is independent of the chromium content but decreases with decreasing temperature of the solution treatment. The optimum strength (UTS > 20 kg/mm²) at 600°C is attained after a solution treatment at 1000°C followed by cold-rolling to 70% reduction and ageing at 400°C. 7) Electrical conductivity of chromium bronze is independent of its chromium content and varies (in the aged condition) between 75 and 80% of the electrical conductivity of copper. In the case of the Card 3/4

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136-8-5/21

AUTHORS: Sergevev, I.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
TITLE: Development of the Technology of the Production of Sheets of
MH5 Alloy for Shipbuilding (Razrabotka tekhnologii
proizvodstva listov iz splava MH5 dlya sudostroyeniya)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnye Metally, 1957, Nr 8, pp.26-30 (USSR)

For making large diameter tubes of corrosion-resistant ABSTRACT: MH5 alloy (5-6.5% Ni, 1'.0-1.4% Fe, 0'.3-0.8% Mn, remainder Cu) suitable for sea-water, it was decided at the "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" works to adopt welding of bent sheets. The authors describe the experimental production of sheets of the alloy (with the assistance of engineer A.V.Mitrushin) by rolling cast ingots starting at 920-950°C and finishing at 500°C. They illustrate the microstructures of specimens quenched from different temperatures (Figs.1,2), the appearance of bend-test specimens and the structure of a hot-rolled specimen. The influence of lead on the hot-bend tests is considered and results tabulated (Table 1). The mechanical and magnetic properties are tabulated (Table 2) as are results of toughness tests at various temperatures on hardened and annealed specimens (Table 3). The conclusions are that a satisfactory technology has been developed for pro-Card 1/2 ducing the sheets by double hot rolling; that the alloy

Developing the in shipbuilding	technology of produc g. TSvet.met. 30 no.	Ing MN5 alloy sheets for all of all o	or use 0:10)
	snyy Vyborzhets." el-iron alloysMetal	ography) (Rolling (Me	talwork))
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2.	USSR (600)			
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SOV/136-58-12-16/22 AUTHOR: Suturin, S.N., Engineer Use of Reducing Roasting for Increasing Tellurium TITLE: ' Extraction (Primeneniye vosstanovitel'nogo obzhiga dlya povysheniya izvlecheniya tellura) Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 12, pp 78 - 79 (USSR) PERIODICAL: ABSTRACT: At one Soviet works, tellurium is extracted from a copper sponge (19.35-25.02% Cu, 2.20-3.14% Te, 3.4-5.45%Se, 5.87-10.94% Pb and up to 1% total platinoids) and heavy metal hydroxides. In the ordinary procedure for tellurium extraction the roasting of the sponge with sodium carbonate is accompanied by oxidation of tellurium and selenium and the tellurium is not leached-out by water. The tellurium which remains in the form Na₂TeO₄, TsO₃ and, possibly, 2CuOTeO2 is dissolved by treating the cake with 10% sulphuric acid. This also dissolves much copper which leads to the production of a copper-rich concentrate whose treatment is wasteful. In January-April, 1958, laboratory and larger-scale experiments with 50-g and 10-kg coppersponge charges, respectively, were carried out in which the cake, after removal of selenium, is roasted with sulphur Card 1/2

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Use of Reducing Roasting for Increasing Tellurium Extraction

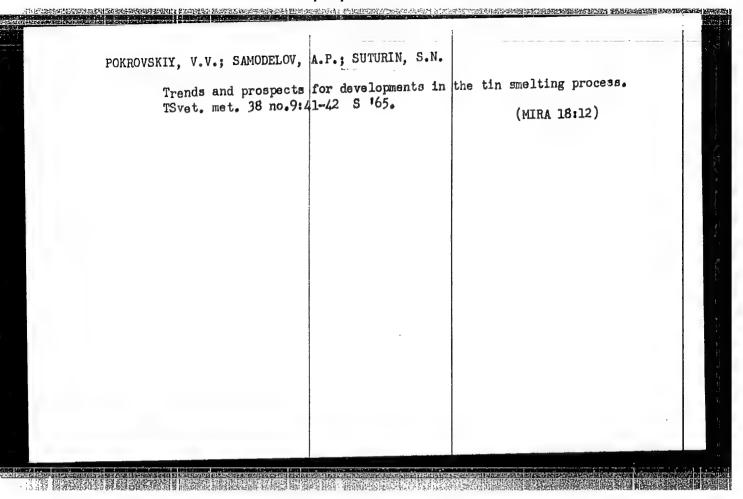
to reduce the tellurium to the tetravalent state, the TeO₂ then being (Table 2). The leached out with caustic soda solution Na₂TeO₃-containing solution formed is acidified and the tellurium precipitated with sulphur dioxide. Further work showed that the extraction of tellurium into solution is directly proportional to the content of the element as Na₂TeO₄; satisfactory

recovery is possible from material containing not more than 1% Te; substantial reduction in the quantity of sulphur used for roasting and acceleration of the process can be achieved; tellurium quality can be improved by careful removal of water-soluble selenium compounds. The method is now undergoing full-scale tests. As the recovery of tellurium from the hydroxides raw material is efficient, the work was concentrated on the copper sponge.

There are 2 tables.

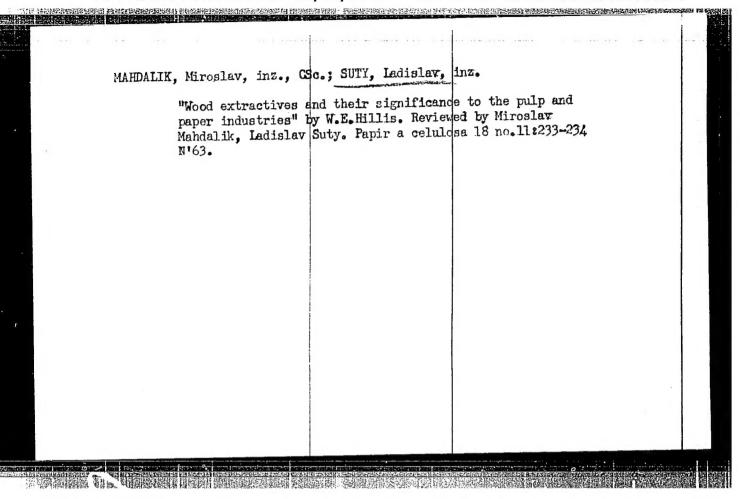
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